

APPROACHING DANGERS.

Any man who would attempt to prove that Argentines keep a President and five grand ministers of state, solely for the purpose of regenerating the neighbours and re-modeling their governments, would be at once put down as a fool; but fools sometimes speak the truth, and with the Oriental and Paraguayan questions on our hands, there is great room for such a foolish supposition.

The present state of affairs in the River Plate could not be worse, and it is in vain that our political colleague try to ridicule danger, or disguise alarm: popular indignation will yet find vent, for here, as in Europe, the idle task of a journalist, is to attempt to make the whispering of faction prevail over the unanimous voice of the people.

It is a mistake to suppose that the guns of the Tacuari were only heard on the shores of the Gran Chaco, or in the lonely regions of the Upper Paraguay; they have echoed from the Andes to the Atlantic; and, if they brought to the Brazilian steamer, Marquis de Olinda, and made her change her course, so also have they warned the helmsman of the great Argentine vessel that it is time to tack.

It is difficult to offer any remarks on the present state of affairs, or even to make a fair impartial statement of facts, without either annoying the Government or exciting alarm, both of which we wish to avoid; still it is essential that our readers should be fully acquainted with the dangers which at present surround us.

The feeling of the people in Corrientes and Entre Rios is not generally known here, nor the attitude which some of the military men will take on the present question; on last Saturday it was rumored that Placido Lopez and others were gathering men, and some went so far as to say that Urquiza was conniving at it. Such is however not the case. Caseres, who is one of the most influential men in Corrientes is steadily attached to the National Government; and Reguera, who is another influential officer, is at present at Bella Vista, and disclaims all wish to create a disturbance. Governor Lagranga has we understand been requested to give permission to the Paraguayan Generals to pass two armies through his territory, but he is a sound practical man, and it is not to be supposed that unless forced to comply he will accede to a request which is calculated to augment our present difficulties. We have therefore in favor of the present Government not only the popular feeling in Corrientes, but also some of the most influential men in the riverine provinces.

In Entre Rios we find much more cause for alarm than elsewhere. Still, on a calm survey of the matter, we believe that neither will Urquiza be hurried into an indiscretion, nor will the people be deluded into a rebellion which can only terminate in disaster. Granted that Urquiza rebels. Granted even that he marches his legions into Corrientes and overturns the present Government; that he then crosses into the Banda Oriental with the Paraguayans, and drives Flores and the Brazilians out of the country. In the end, what has he, what has Entre Rios gained? Far more probable is it, that a man possessed of such immense wealth as Urquiza will remain quiet, and rather assist than oppose the Argentine Government in the present critical position.

There is a general desire in Buenos Ayres that President Mitre should adhere more than ever to his non-intervention policy; but we are forced to say it, we think the future of the country depends more on the policy of General Urquiza than of President Mitre.

Time was when the influence of the President of the Republic was supreme, but democratic apathy, if it has not done its worst, has at least succeeded in getting this country into a most embarrassing position, and robbed the Executive of the influence and power essential to all Governments.

Flores has been the cause of all the complications. His revolution, no matter how excusable, was impolitic. He should have been put down, and for the last twelve months, instead of receiving sympathy and support from Buenos Ayres, should have been antagonized by every peaceable citizen. If he gets into Montevideo within a week, there is still some hope that he may escape the horrors of a civil war; but if we are to have the Brazilians in the rivers, Paraguay blockaded, and Flores flying about the Banda Oriental for another six months, we want no Cassandra to foretell the grand sequel.

THE BRAZILIAN INVADING ARMY.

The 'Correio' of Rio Janeiro, Nov. 23 gives the following account of the army

encamped at Pirahy for operations in Banda Oriental, according to despatches received from Rio Grande under date 17th ult.

Marshal Propicio and General Osorio had organized the several brigades, which were to cross the frontier within a week.

The army comprises 2 divisions, the 1st under Brigadier-General Osorio, and the second under Brigadier-General Jose Luiz Menna Barreto.

Each division is composed of 3 brigades, those of the 1st being:—

1st brigade, Colonel Sanchez Brandon, including the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th regiments of light cavalry, of which the 2nd will do frontier duty at Quarabim.

2nd brigade, Lieutenant Colonel Carlos Ruisin, including the 13th and 3rd battalions of infantry, a company of the latter covering the line of Chuy.

3rd brigade, Sor Andrade Neves, formed of three regiments of National Guards: 5th from Taquary, San Jeronimo and Triunfo, 6th from Rio Pardo and Encruzilhada, and 10th from Itaquy, the last remaining to guard the frontier of Itaquy.

The 2nd division is made up as follows:—

1st brigade, Brigadier-General Portinho, composed of 4 regiments of National Guards: 1st from Cacapava and Cachoeira, 2nd from Bajé and San Gabriel, 3rd from Alegrete, Uruguayana, and Missiones, 4th from Yaguaron and Piratinim.

2nd brigade, Colonel A. Antonio Sampaio, including the 6th and 12th battalions of infantry of the line.

3rd brigade, Colonel Valencia, with three regiments of National Guards, 7th from Santa Maria, 8th from Cruz Alta, and 9th from Passo Fundo.

Besides these two divisions, a corps of Brazilian volunteers will act under General Netto, but not depending from the General-in-chief.

The President of Rio Grande had also called out six more regiments of National Guards. The 11th, 217 strong, to be stationed at San Borja; the 12th, 256 strong, at Bagé; the 12th, 403 strong, and 14th, 607 strong, both to form the reserve of the invading army, and encamp at Bagé; the 15th, 271 strong, at Yaguaron; and 16th, 271 strong, at Chuy.

Lieut. Col. Antonio Peixoto Acevedo is named Deputy Adjutant-general to the army of operations. Col. José Luz Cunha to command the 10th National Guards. Capt. Fernando Bernardo Vernes to be Adjutant-major of the 3rd brigade, 2nd division.

The contract for supplying the army with provisions has been taken by Don José Luiz Cardoso Sales, at 670 reis (17 pence) in camp, and 740 reis on march per diem each man, during six months, under penalty of 30,000\$ Col. Gomez Mello offered to contract at the rate of 600 reis in the Banda Oriental, and 550 within the frontier, but could not find bail.

The 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th regiments of National Guards are to receive pay, at the rate of 260 reis, (6½ pence) per day each man.

The 5th National Guards, from Rio Pardo, and two batteries of the 1st artillery, under Lieut. Col. Mallet, from San Gabriel, were on march for Pirahy, as also the 7th National Guards and two other regiments of the 3d brigade. The La Hite park of artillery, sent from Rio Janeiro, arrived at Pelotas on the 3d, en-route for head-quarters. The brigade-surgeon, Dr. José Pires Farinha, was to take charge of the medical department of the army. The horses for the cavalry were purchased by Government at 8 to 10 dollars each, and many turned out useless.

The whole army comprises four regiments of cavalry, four of infantry, and ten of National Guards, which probably average 400 each, making a total of 7,200 rank and file.

General Netto's volunteers already number 1500, and his Excellency has published a manifesto calling on his valiant countrymen to expel "the assassins, savages, and vandals, called the Government of Montevideo, who have committed such horrible and manifold atrocities on the peaceful Brazilian residents in Banda Oriental."

NORTHERN RAILWAY OF B. AYRES.

It always gives us pleasure to chronicle anything in the shape of progress which tends to develop this great country of infinite resources: every step in commercial progress more than equals the discovery of a gold mine, however productive, and tends in a more solid and permanent form to bring riches and civilization to every member of the Argentine family.

On Wednesday the Tigre was honored by a visit from our go-ahead National Premier Dr. Rawson, accompanied by his brother, Messrs. Mansilla, Arfaga, the untiring Managing Director of the Northern Railway, Henry Zimmerman, Esq.; J. C. Simpson, Esq.; the com-

pany's Resident Engineer, and Harry Simpson, Esq., the General Superintendent. The party started from the Retiro station by special train, which left at 7-15, and arrived at San Fernando at 7-30½ a.m., making the run in 24½ minutes—pressure of steam at starting 120lb, and arriving with the same. The party on leaving the train took one of Don Guillermo's fast "brakes," started from the San Fernando station at 7-55, and arrived at the Tigre at 8-15, making the run in 20 minutes; the party then took a turn on the new extension, where the rails are being laid down with the greatest despatch; afterwards a minute examination was made of the Tigre station (which is already nearly up to the roof) and the site of the proposed mole, the first pile of which will be home before the end of the work; the party then took a boat and rowed to the mouth of the Tigre, proceeding down the Lujan as far as the Capitan, taking soundings on the way; although a short one, the visit was most satisfactory, both as regards business and pleasure. Ever and anon some of the party could not refrain from interspersing expressions of delight at the beauty of the graceful willow and the gaily 'sebo,' in their grave remarks on the best means of facilitating the growth of commerce, which no doubt will result from the accommodation about to be given to the public by the extension of the Northern line to the Tigre.

On landing the party drove back to San Fernando, where an impromptu breakfast was very creditably put on the table by the host of the Hotel Nacional. After doing it full justice, the party returned to the station, leaving at 11-27½, and arriving at the Retiro at 11-51½ a.m., making the return run in 25 minutes. Pressure of steam at starting, 100 lbs.; on arriving the pressure had mounted to 120 lbs.

The talented Minister expressed his entire approval of the scheme and assured that it would be one of the most successful projects yet undertaken in Buenos Ayres.

We may well and worthily say in the language of the great bard, "Look on this picture, and on this," when we remember what the Northern Railway was a year ago, and what it is to-day; when irregularities, stoppages, and breakdowns were the order of the day, whereas to-day a train arriving after the proper time is a rare occurrence. All this must be as satisfactory to the people of Buenos Ayres as it is to the Northern Company, as it clearly demonstrates the exertions made to keep pace with the rapidly progressing institutions of this Great Republic.

We hope Mr. Mills, the contractor for the extension to the Tigre, may be successful in having the line ready for the public by the first day of 1865.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION OF 1865.

Our 'special correspondent' from Ireland takes the liberty to hint that the Argentine Republic is expected to contribute to the World's Fair, which will open next June in Dublin. He and his fellow-citizens are doomed to sad disappointment, as far as our Government is concerned, although we called attention to the matter several months ago. But we must cease to look for any such assistance from the Cabinet of Buenos Ayres, whose wishes for emigration and industrial development are neither zealous nor sincere. If the Emigration Board of Rosario consulted its interest, we should advise it to forward a collection of samples as proposed by Mr. Perkins; for people pay more attention to actual products than to all the flattering pamphlets got up for the purpose in divers European tongues.

As an instance of the value of exhibiting, we refer with pride to the counterpane of wild cotton sent by the editors of this paper to Manchester, and which has excited the admiration of the manufacturing world, as mentioned in the Times.

Now, the great business of Buenos Ayres is wool, which forms half the total export-value of the Republic, and admits of incalculable development by the introduction of fresh hands and capital into the country. It is therefore desirable that samples of our fleeces appear in the Dublin exhibition, and if our friends in the camp effectively aid us, we propose to supply the deficiency of Government, by forwarding at our own expense a collection of such samples to the Commissioners.

Each estancia should contribute a fleece of wool, stating the class of sheep, the average weight of fleece, the price realized for the wool, and other interesting particulars. We may mention that there are several fleeces and other articles of native produce on exhibition at the Bolsa, where they are comparatively useless, but which could be turned to advantage in the manner indicated. Curers of beef might also do well by favoring us with specimens.

In a word, all native or foreign producers of staple exports will serve themselves and the country by seconding our idea. Our Irish friends need scarcely be reminded of the great satisfaction their countrymen at home would experience by seeing "Sample from Mr. Kenny's estancia, Buenos Ayres," or the like, as well as Honorable Mention in the list of prizes. We will receive any articles for exhibition up to February, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

COMMISSION OF IMMIGRATION.

B. Ayres, Nov. 25, 1864.

To the Consul of the Argentine Republic, etc.

The undersigned, President of the Commission of Immigration, has the pleasure of addressing you, and endorsing several copies of the "Notice to Immigrants on their arrival at the port of Buenos Ayres," in which you will observe, that while taking upon itself the expenses of disembarking, this Commission has determined to prolong the term of lodging and board in the establishment to eight days; this time being more than sufficient to enable the immigrant to find a situation.

The Commission is confident that these philanthropic and protective measures cannot but have a favorable influence on the minds of emigrants. To this object it begs you to have the goodness to bring this "Notice" to the knowledge of emigrants who may request information at your Consulate, and give it all publicity in the principal newspapers of your city, notifying the Commission of the expense caused thereby, in order that it may be reimbursed.

It being of great importance that this commission should be advised of the sailing of vessels with immigrants for this country, it hopes that you will monthly report to this office of the vessels which leave there for this port.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to notify you that, with the object of making known in Europe the great territorial riches and the advantages which this country offers to the laborious emigrant, the Commission intends addressing you several important communications on the subject, counting upon your assistance, and any suggestion of any measure which you may deem conducive in the fomenting of immigration to the Argentine Republic.

(Signed) MIGUEL J. AZCUEGAGA.

GREAT NEWS FROM PARAGUAY.

WAR WITH BRAZIL.

MANIFESTO FROM WASHINGTON.

The Esmeralda went aground yesterday near San Isidro, and the passengers arrived in town by train; Mr. Puente has kindly favored us with a supplement of the Progreso from Corrientes, 28th ult., which contains the following news.

On the 12th November the Brazilian steamer Marques de Olinda, after leaving Asuncion, was stopped a few leagues up the river by the Paraguayan steamer Tacuari, and forced to return to Bahia Negra, where the President of Matto Grosso and other passengers, as well as the crew, were at first detained but afterwards allowed to go on shore.

On the same day the Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a despatch [No. 1] to the Brazilian Legation, informing Count Vianna Lima that owing to the occupation of Cerro Largo in the Banda Oriental by the Brazilian army, contrary to the Protest of Paraguay, all relations with Brazil must be suspended, no vessels of war or traders carrying the Brazilian flag to be allowed in Paraguayan waters, and only foreign neutral vessels to be allowed to pass up to Matto Grosso.

On the 13th ult. at 9 a.m. the Brazilian Minister not having yet received the previous despatch, sent a note (No. 2) demanding explanations about the seizure of the Marques de Olinda, and detention of the President of Matto Grosso. Next day (14th) Minister Berjes in reply (No. 3) referred the Brazilian Minister to the despatch of the 12th inst. which reached him on the night of the 13th.

On the 14th Count Vianna again wrote (No. 4) protesting against the act of hostility without previous declaration of war, and demanded passports for himself family and suite to return per Marques de Olinda. Minister Berjes replied same day (No. 5) sending the passports, but the steamer was not granted.

On the 16th, Sr. Berjes sent a circular to the Foreign Ministers, announcing the rupture, and that neutral vessels will be allowed free navigation.

On the 12th, the Hon. Mr. Washburne communicated a despatch from Mr. Seward, Secretary of State at Washington, praising the attitude of

Paraguay, and condemning the ambitious conduct of Brazil, which is likely to kindle a war through all these countries, and is a menace to the Banda Oriental and Paraguay.

Two thousand muskets have been taken on board the Brazilian steamer, and treasure said to amount to \$400,000. The President of Matto Grosso escaped in a small boat, but is said to have been recaptured.

Yesterday, contrary to all expectations, the little Paraguayan steamer Parana, arrived in port with the Brazilian Minister, Sr. Lima, on board. The arrival of this steamer with his Brazilian Excellency on board, has relieved the public of the great anxiety which was entertained about this dignity. As Minister Berjes refused to surrender the Marques de Olinda, it was surmised by many that Sr. Lima would have to travel on foot, but thanks to the courtesy of the Paraguayan Government, his Excellency and suite arrived in a less fatiguing manner.

The dates we have from Asuncion are up to the 26th November, and we extract the following from the 'Semanario':—

"On the 18th November the Paraguayan Government acknowledged and received Mr. Adolfo Soler, in the character of Argentine Consul in Asuncion."

The 25th November, which is the day observed in Paraguay to commemorate its independence, was the occasion of grand 'functions,' and the 'Semanario' publishes on the occasion a very strong leading article, showing the giant progress of Paraguay within the last few years, and the eternal state of anarchy and confusion in the other surrounding states.

The attacks of the Buenos Ayrean press has increased the animosity between the two countries, and if continued in can only terminate in war.

The Paraguari arrived up with three English machinists and four surgeons on board.

The news of the Indian invasion in the Argentine Republic, caused the greatest emotion amongst the people of Paraguay for the unfortunate Argentines who live in the provinces.

President Lopez had established his headquarters at Cerro Leon, and was residing there, the leading persons of Asuncion going out frequently to visit him. The encampment at Cerro Leon is crowded each day with new recruits, and the regiments have rifle practice continually. Owing to the constant practice, the Paraguayan soldiers are becoming splendid marksmen.

The National Guards on furlough are all summoned to town, and every one seems most willing to respond to the call.

The steamer Rio Apa is occupied in bringing down recruits from the riverine districts, and from thence sent to Humaita, where a splendid force is in readiness. At the different barracks in Asuncion, the men practice with the rifle daily.

The theatrical company is still in Asuncion, and gives nightly performances to crowded houses.

At a place called Tuyuca a soldier attempted to murder a woman, some dispute having arisen at a ball; but he was arrested by the sleepless authorities and now awaits his trial.

The supplements of the 'Semanario' teem with petitions to the President, and the signatures are in tens of thousands—the whole Paraguayan nation seem to hate the Brazilians as much as the Argentine people beyond the suburbs of Buenos Ayres.

Several pieces of rifled cannon were conveyed by train to Cerro Leon, where the artillery are constantly practising.

A number of very active gentlemen, our colleague says, have invaded Asuncion in the character of tobacco brokers—where they come from is the question. It is believed in Asuncion that as the Portenos have at last fixed the paper dollar question some of the ounce brokers have gone to Paraguay. There is quite a stir caused by their extreme activity; they run all around the town to find a buyer or seller for a bale of tobacco, and then charge both with brokerage, which has caused quite a roar of indignation.

We are happy to remark that the agricultural prospects of Paraguay are most promising, and lament deeply that the long peace which that country has enjoyed is unfortunately ruptured. Few there are in Buenos Ayres who have a correct idea of the country, which they so much abuse, and as every species of slander and calumny against Paraguay is popular, it is hardly worth the trouble to contradict them. Influenced by the same impartial spirit which dictated our answer last week to the lying insults of an unknown Spanish writer on Buenos Ayres and the whole Argentine Republic, we fearlessly and honestly say that it is unjust,

improper, and impolitic for our colleagues to be heaping such abuse on a kindred people, who have far more claims on their friendship than their animosity.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.

FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

On Friday morning at about 7 1/2 a.m. an awful accident which we so frequently read of, but happily so seldom experience in Buenos Ayres, occurred at the Retiro barracks. At about 7.30 a.m., when the soldiers were returning from exercise, several cases of gunpowder, which were in a room of the barrack were about to be removed, when suddenly, through the carelessness of one of the soldiers who was smoking, a spark caught the powder and in an instant half the barrack and two entire companies were in the air. The shock was so great that it was felt distinctly in Barracas, and the houses in the neighborhood of the Retiro were seriously damaged, and some of them even unroofed.

Mr. Bliss, who inspected the scene of woe, favored us with the following particulars.

On Friday morning one of those melancholy portions of the city was startled by a sudden rumbling and trembling of the ground as by an earthquake, doors flew open and shut and fragments of brick and mortar flew through the air. The startled people betook themselves to the streets to ascertain the cause, and it was quickly known that a large portion of the Retiro barracks was in ruins. The magazine had exploded, and the lives of a large portion of the garrison had paid the forfeit. Exaggerated reports soon spread abroad, some said five hundred, others two hundred had been killed or wounded, and it was ascertained that two companies of the line and a band of music had been the sufferers. The plaza of the Retiro was thronged all the morning with the populace; sentinels had to be stationed to keep them back, while the extraction of the dead and wounded took place. Seven carts, with twenty-six dead, were promptly carried to the Recoleta, where they were kept under a guard. At 11 we went to the Recoleta and obtained notices from the superintendent, who kindly furnished us with materials for writing. He stated that the cemetery actually had not the means to bury so many in one day, and that there was scarcely room for them, without burying them *en masse* in the trenches.

The loss of life was not limited to the soldiers, fragments of bodies of women and children have also been collected. The Administrator, Don Felix Maria Sanchez, of the cemetery, desires us to express in strong terms the absolute necessity of more efficient provision for the burial of the city's dead, and to exhibit the criminal neglect of the municipality, as evidenced by this sad example. Is it not disgraceful that for a city like Buenos Ayres there should be but one cemetery, where all the classes of dead are indiscriminately carried, and where on an occasion like this the servants are not one-fourth numerous enough, and where the superintendent has had to take hold with his own hands.

What will it be when some epidemic like the cholera or yellow fever will sweep away the population by thousands in a week.

We learn that all the spare ground in the cemetery is the property of a single man (Sr. Fernandez) who makes his profit by retailing at exorbitant prices the vaults and spots for burial, instead of the land being as it should be municipal property and under an efficient and economical administration.

The service of the cemetery is of only six men, but at the request of the superintendent, a sergeant and nine men were sent from the police. The superintendent requested from General Naza a force of soldiers to keep guard during the day and night.

The ordinary number of burials is 18 or 20.

Immediately after the event, Sr. Achill, connected with the funeral service, 'Empresa Portefa' of Dr. Laro Cabral, presented himself to Dr. Rawson, and to the Chief of Police, offering gratis the services of the coaches, &c. for removing the dead, an act which certainly merits them our honorable mention.

Commissionary O'Gorman, on the part of Sr. Cazon, came to the cemetery to learn what was necessary, and 16 men were sent from the Artillery by the 7th Section of Police.

Office of the Recoleta Cemetery, 12 o'clock, Dec. 9.

At this moment I have come from viewing the 26 corpses of the soldiers killed by the explosion. They lie

stretched upon the ground, half-naked, face upward, and broiling in the sun, near the south-western corner of the cemetery, in a nook between the Catalonian vault and the wall. Twenty-six robust, brawny men, who five hours ago were living, healthful soldiers, and are now many of them so torn into fragments, as to be unrecognisable by the mothers who bore them, and already the prey of millions of flies. There they lie, ghastly white, with their wounds open, so shattered into fragments, as not to leave a single member whole: three or four were brought wrapped up in their ponchos. They were all nearly naked, but there were a number of their ponchos lying on one side, and I took hold of them with my own hands to cover them up, giving directions to the peons standing around. Up to the hour of noon, no representative of the native press had visited the cemetery.

A similar event took place in Buenos Ayres, some 130 years ago, the day of San Nemesio, at what is now known as the Convalecencia. It was a powder explosion, but instead of taking effect upward, it did so downward, making a huge cavity in the ground, which was long shown to visitors.

In the Cathedral this was commemorated with a 'Te Deum,' as being a miracle.

FURTHER DETAILS.

It is said that this lamentable accident was caused by a nefarious villain who had some dispute with his officer, and was seen approaching the powder magazine with a cigar. Others state that some deserters had been flogged, and swore to have vengeance. We give these rumours without any guarantee, as the talk of the crowd in the Retiro.

The iron railing in front of the barrack has been smashed into small pieces and scattered in the streets; and the bricks thrown across the plaza are so numerous as to impede transit.

President Mitre was on the ground at an early hour, and displayed the greatest concern for the wounded. The Doctors mustered strong, and every coach on the Plaza was secured for the transportation of the wounded.

An English gentleman, who was standing on the azotea of the reading rooms in calle Mayo, saw the volume of smoke ascending in the air, and felt the roof shaking under his feet. He describes the sight as truly awful.

Late last night the excavations were still going on, in the hope of extricating some more bodies. We understand that the muster-roll, when called over, was short 126.

In the powder deposit, the explosion of which caused such a lamentable disaster, there were stored some 510 cartridges for 6 lbs. cannon balls, 6,670 musket cartridges, and a quantity of caps.

Captain Badia was saved by almost a miracle, having been buried two yards under the debris, but was fortunately protected by some planks forming an arch as they fell over his head.

Lieutenant Salvador was not so lucky, but his wounds are slight.

Two children of eight or nine years of age, who had disappeared in the ruins, have been rescued without having been injured.

The seats in the Plaza Retiro were almost all shattered, and many window-panes in the neighborhood were broken by the concussion.

The roof of the house of our pressman, living close to the Retiro, was considerably injured.

LAMENTABLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

TERRIBLE COLLISION.

On Thursday night the most fatal accident that has occurred on the Western line since its inauguration took place. The up-train from Lujan laden with excursionists and passengers, ran right slap bang into an empty down train which left the Parque at 9.30 a.m.

The engine-driver of the passenger train, it is said, when he saw the other train approaching, whistled for the other to stop, but all to no purpose; the shock was so great that the trains recoiled from the effects five squares, but luckily did not run off the line. The confusion among the passengers was terrific—the surprise and the blows from the splinters of the first car flying in all directions, alarmed every one; one guard was struck dead, and some twenty passengers injured.

On this same morning a train got off the line at Moreno, but fortunately no one was hurt.

GREAT NEWS FROM CATAMARCA.

MORE GOLD AND SILVER—NO MINERS.

The last news from the provinces is rather of a favorable character for those who preserve an interest in our mineral wealth. In San Juan the gold fever still continues, and parties of

miners are crossing the Cordillera. The lawsuits about the ownership of the mines threaten to cause a revolution if gold turns up and judges delay the decision. The most important feature of the news is, however, the recent discoveries in Catamarca. Several veins of pure gold have been met with and pounced upon, but as usual the owner of the ground has laid claim to the whole digging, and until he thinks proper to explore the hidden wealth of the rocks, there the gold remains. Still there are gangs of independent miners going about who, if they come across loose gold, wont stop to ask permission to take it up.

The silver mines in Catamarca are at present giving better returns than those of San Juan, and many persons assert that if the Government of Catamarca would only pass a law giving liberty to all to mine on their own account, no matter on whose ground, the inexhaustible wealth hidden in the bowels of Catamarca would be developed.

The miners from Chile have been very successful at some of the San Juan veins, but all the precious metal finds its way to Santiago or Valparaiso in preference to Buenos Ayres, owing to the danger of the Indians on the roads in this Republic.

NEWS FROM THE URUGUAY.

The 'Povenir' of Gualagaychú dates to the 2nd inst. Letters from Concordia to the 25th ult. state Gen. Urquiza's authority that the Paraguayan army has already crossed the frontier. Gen. Juan Saa and his brother Felipe with 1800 men were marching to meet Flores. The commander of one of the Brazilian gunboats received orders from Admiral Tamandare not to impede loading or discharging vessels at the saladeros. This was probably owing to Mr. Williams' demand for damages.

General Netto with 1650 Brazilian volunteers was at Salinas Grandes, waiting to be reinforced by 500 more. The blockade of Paysandú is not rigorous, as anyone is allowed to go in or out on paying \$1. Leandro Gomez is in that town: last week the garrison went down on the beach to challenge the Brazilians to fight on dry land, but the latter declined.

Sor. Bustamante, secretary to Flores with Goyo Castro, and Dr. Ferreyra, president of the Revolutionary Committee, have arrived at Concepcion: the doctor was supposed either to be seeking an interview with Flores, or to attend a consultation on Col. José Urquiza.

The 'Uruguay' of Concepcion, 1st inst., is in mourning for the demise of Colonel José Urquiza, son to General Urquiza, who died in the prime of life on the 30th ult. His funeral was attended by the Governor and two hundred citizens. We read severe remarks on Mr. Lelong, and deprecate the title 'Chevalier d'Industrie' applied to him.

The 'Uruguay' of Concepcion dates to Thursday last. On the 21st inst. there was a grand celebration in honor of the defeat of the invasion from B. Ayres (1852) under General Hornos.

The school-children went in procession to the Governor's residence, and the head-master, Sor Larrosa congratulated his Excellency, who made a polite reply, and promised to defray some necessary expenses and repairs in the school. The band then played the National hymn, which the boys sang, and after partaking of refreshments, they went to the houses of General Lopez, Jordán, Messrs. Urdinarraín, Urquiza, Sagastume and others who had distinguished themselves on the eventful day.

The captain of the Rio del Plata afforded free passage to Buenos Ayres to an unfortunate Frenchman named Emile Dauphole who has turned crazy: the captain of the Fairy refused when requested. The man Dauphole caused some noise lately by extraordinary conduct in the theatre and by the discovery of a three-legged calf which eventually turned his wits.

Letter from Salto dated Monday 21st inst. state that Leandro Gomez had just set out for Paysandú, after organizing the former garrison and reinforcing it with 200 men. The Brazilian gunboats continue the blockade rigorously, and receive every assistance from the Argentine officials of the captain of the port at Concordia. There is nothing known of military movements on land, but it is suspected that Flores had effected a junction of his forces with those of the Brazilian General Netto.

Letters from Paysandú to the 22nd inst. state that Enrique Castro is making a distance of about 25 leagues from the inga hasty retreat, being pursued by the Government troops under Colonel Piris, about eight leagues south of the town.

Letters from Parana give a full account of the grand reception expected by Dr. Rawson during his visit

to that city, when he stopped at D. Esteban Ram's house. The Minister is said to have promised to send an engineer to survey and report on the proposed line of railway to Nogoyá.

We have the 'Porvenir' of Gualagaychú to the 25th inst. It contains several disgraceful articles, calling President Mitre a bandit, cut-throat &c. The new Club called Union Americana had a meeting, to buy furniture: there are 45 active and 30 honorary members. The Mauá branch-bank under D. Fernandez Blanco is going on well: its rates are, giving 9, and charging 15 per cent per annum. The Spanish brig Nuevo Casimiro cleared direct for Havana with 5000 quintals jerked beef.

The English sheep-farmers have mostly done shearing, and are in excellent spirits, having experienced a most prosperous year both as regards the increase and wool of the flocks. Excellent land may be rented cheap, and we hear of several young men with capital going to settle near Gualagaychú after new year.

MONTEVIDEO.

The Teveré brings papers from Montevideo to Sunday morning. The most important news is the arrival of the Italian steam-frigates Ereole and Velece, which have received a significant welcome from the Government and press of the city.

A fire broke out in a bakery in calle Convencion, on Saturday evening, but the citizens and police succeeded in getting the flames under. It was reported that one of the Brazilian gun-boats had gone aground in the Uruguay, and the pilot was put in irons.

Dates from Paysandú are to the 21st inst. Colonel Piris was south of the Queguay with Colonel Itaña and the cavalry of the Salto garrison. Enrique Castro crossed the Rio Negro on the evening of the 20th in the direction of Sanchez. Leandro Gomez is hourly expected at Paysandú. Capt. Olivera was surprised and defeated by a small rebel force, escaping with a loss of 4 men.

Captain Romero with an escort of 7 men fell in with a band of 14 Colorados, who killed 4 of his party. Romero armed with a lance defended himself and covered the retreat of his son and two followers who made for an adjacent wood.

Thus fighting and retiring for a distance of 1300 yards they found themselves hemmed in by a stream but resolutely plunged in, excepting Sergeant Escobar who surrendered at discretion and at once had his throat cut by the pursuers. Captain Romero and the remaining soldier reached the opposite bank, but his son was drowned, and the afflicted father reached the town with some difficulty being badly wounded.

There are letters from Salto to the 21st. The captain of the port at Concordia has by order of the Argentine Government prohibited any boats from passing over from Entre-Rios, so that all communication with that province is cut off. By latest accounts Flores was encamped at Cuchilla Peralta and about to march to the Brazilian headquarters to join his forces with those of General Netto.

Private letters from Saa's army of reserve state that several stragglers from Caraballo's force, headed by Captain Burgos, were seen near Pando. Colonel Barrios pursued Caraballo as far as Valle Fuentes where the rebels were taken in flank by Col. Aparicio, but the extent of Caraballo's loss is not known.

NEW COLONY IN THE GRAN CHACO.

To the Editors of the 'Standard,' Gentlemen,

I received to-day a letter from a friend of mine, Dr. Teofilo Romang, a resident in Colonia Esperanza, who writes to me that he has received from the Provincial Government of Santa Fe a grant of land (40 leagues) in the Chaco, for the purpose of colonising said land. A little over a year ago I travelled all over that section of the country, and found it, without exaggeration, the finest place for farming and cattle-rearing purposes I have seen in this country. The ground or soil is black sandy, and the grass hard, but not near so hard as south of the river Salado. I think for sheep it would not do so well in the beginning, but fancy that granilla would make its appearance sooner than near Esperanza, San Jeronimo, San Carlos, &c.

Romang's grant is situated on the immediate banks of the navigable branch of the Rio Parana, called by the country folks 'el arroyo del pueblo viejo' by 'pueblo viejo' they understand an Indian village. Cayesta, at a distance of about 25 leagues from the ruins of a church and a number of houses—all seemed to have been built of tapia, or adobe—remains of bricks and baldosas could be seen in various parts. The former ground of the church is now used by some of the baptized

Indians as burying ground: they put pieces of wood and branches of trees on the tombs. Most of them have chacaras (fenced in) and grow corn, water-melons, pumpkins and mani.

The women are industrious; they spin, dye, weave, sew and stitch tolerably well; they rear cattle, have first-rate milch-cows, but make neither butter nor cheese, they only use milk as a beverage. Their clothing is of the most primitive nature; the mirinaque had not yet reached there, and I fear never will, unless some of the forty families which intend to go with Dr. Romang after next wheat crop, introduce it to them. The land would be capital for growing cotton and tobacco. The milch-cows would be very safe and do first-rate on the fine island opposite the shore.

My friend writes me that he has the land divided into lots of five and twenty cuadras, each 150 square yards, that he sells such lots in the immediate neighborhood of the river for one hundred Bolivian pesos: a little further off, for sixty, and those lots situated from the river about the distance of the Once do Setiembre from the mole, for fifty. He tells me to invite such families as would like to settle there to go up there.

Some other time I will send you particulars about that country which will interest you. Yours truly,

T. TOBIAS.

P.S.—I notice in your paper of to-day that you mention something about the grant of Mr. Romang. I forgot to mention that within a league of said land there are beautiful forests of a great variety of trees. The forty families who accompany Dr. Romang are all known to me: they are old settlers of Esperanza and have the routine of the exportation of timber etc., which is the principal reason, I think, of their removing farther North. They all handle the rifle well and are not afraid of the Indians.

Do you think, Mr. Editor, the National Government would, if petitioned for, make these enterprising settlers a present of one or two good small-calibre cannons? I think they would deserve it. T.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 25th, 1864.

THE COLONY OF SAN CARLOS.

The Justice of peace of this colony has furnished the Government of Sta Fe with statistics returns ending June 30th 1864. The colonists number 641 souls, of whom 357 are Catholics and 284 Protestants. The distribution of sexes is as follows: men 241, women 170, boys 116, girls 114. The various nationalities are: Swiss 407, Italians 121, French 93, Germans 16, Argentines 5.

The colony possesses one church, 6 azotea houses, 198 thatch roofs. Their stock consists of 3276 tame horned cattle, 696 horses, 1808 mestiza sheep, 221 pigs. Their farms and plantations cover 8100 acres, divided into 120 lots of 20 cuadras each. The green crops sown are 613 bushels wheat, and 377 bushels Indian corn, besides 75,950 fruit-trees. There are 3 dry-goods stores, 11 groceries, 2 mills, one carpenter's shop, and one blacksmith's forge. The schools are three in number, directed by three clergymen, of whom two are Protestant and one Catholic. The authorities consist of a Justice of Peace, and a Commissary.

THE SAN JOSE COLONY.

The statistical return of December 31st, 1863 shows the following figures of this flourishing Entre-Rian colony, under the protection of General Urquiza. Population 2211; in 380 families, of which 190 are Swiss, 125 French Savoyards, 54 Italians and 11 Germans. Births, during the year, 113; deaths 33, marriages 11, showing an increase of 80 souls, or nearly 4 per cent. They comprise 67 tradesmen, and 22 houses of business, with 257 dwelling-houses, valued at \$128,500 silver. The stock of the colony consists of 6854 horned cattle, 1140 horses, 21,478 hens, 629 pigs, 170 bee-hives; the crops are 861 bushels corn and barley (sown), 12,269 bushels Indian corn (reaped), 112,000 trees planted, and 1600 cuadras or 500 acres under cultivation, which is exactly half the total area. There are also small plantations of vegetables, tobacco and mulberry (tartago), and silk-worms are much attended to. An immense quantity of butter, eggs, and poultry is annually produced for the markets of Concepcion, Paysandú, and Buenos Ayres.—*Compendio.*

FOURTH YEAR.

The 'STANDARD,' the first and only English daily paper in Spanish America, begins today its fourth year, and we take this occasion to thank our readers for their liberal support. Looking back at the small sheet, with twenty-seven subscribers, which appeared on December 1st, 1861, we may with pride compare it with our present paper, and say with the poet, '*Quantum mutatus ab illo.*'

COLON THEATRE

Company of Florentine Children,
On SUNDAY, 11th December,
An entirely new performance.
1st Part—the Play in 2 Acts,
The Island of St. Balandran, or, The World
Topsy-Turvy.
2nd Part.
A Comic Ball,
In 2 acts.
The Magic Flute.
At half-past Eight.

Now Ready, the

IRISH CATHOLIC ALMANAC

FOR BUENOS AYRES,

1865,

Price 85 mpc.

Edited and printed at the 'Standard' office.

THE "STANDARD"

Sent to Subscribers in Europe by each fortnightly mail.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Weekly Standard, £1 per Annum.

Daily Standard, £2

AGENTS.

Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London.
Mr. J. C. Sharpe, Reuter's Telegram Office, Southampton.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

WANTED—One hundred capitalists with a capital of £1000 sterling each; annual profits, 60 per cent.
WANTED—Five hundred good female cooks and housemaids; wages, £2 10s. per month.
WANTED—Ten thousand labourers; wages four shillings per day.
WANTED—Twenty thousand good shepherds, including board, lodging, horse-hire, and washing, £1 10s. per month, with a certain prospect of getting a flock of sheep; in a few years, on shares.
NOT WANTED—Commercial clerks or shop-bôys.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1864.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The state of affairs in the Argentine Republic is becoming more and more complicated. In our last Review we adverted to the clouds which were gathering over the Plate. We regret sincerely to say that they are increasing, and that there is only a very slight probability of our escaping the general storm which threatens these countries.

For the benefit of our foreign readers, we give the following sketch or history of the cause of our present troubles.

In April, 1863, Venancio Flores, who is the sole, absolute cause of all the dangers which now surround us, commenced his revolution, or rather invasion of the Banda Oriental, which has since continued harassing and destroying that once beautiful country. The Government which he sought to overturn was the best the country ever had, but weak and utterly unable to cope with even so insignificant a force. Owing to the duration of this rebellion and the crossing of troops from place to place, many of the Brazilian estancieros suffered severely. They appealed to their government for protection, the Brazilian Minister demanded redress, which, under the circumstances, it was impossible for President Berro to afford. Diplomatic notes passed between the two Governments, Brazil, meanwhile, was increasing her squadron in the River Plate; an ultimatum was at last sent to the Oriental Government, and invasion by Brazilian troops threatened.

During the long continuance of this lamentable revolution the Argentine Government observed a nominal non-intervention policy, but the duration of the civil war is purely owing to the supplies, both of men and money, which the revolutionary party received from Buenos Ayres. Many supposed that

after the battle of Pavon the spirit of revolution amongst us had entirely died out, but so far from this, Flores has been aided and abetted by Buenos Ayres, and our colleagues, blind to the consequences, pursued a system of attack on the Montevidean Government which succeeded in extending the general sympathy for Flores and his cause.

Meanwhile Paraguay, which is so well known in England, perceiving the disastrous effects which the Flores' revolution was causing, and the inevitable consequences which it must lead to, so far back as last February began preparing for war. She is now the only state in South America properly prepared for the struggle which is at hand, and but for the extreme discretion and conservatism which characterizes the Paraguayan Government, there might be good reason to fear her power. President Lopez, believing that the demands of Brazil, on the present occasion, were only put forward as a pretext to meddle in the Oriental matter, and possibly ultimately annex the Republic of the Uruguay, at once made a formal protest, notifying the Brazilian Government that the invasion of the Banda Oriental by Brazilian troops would be regarded as a *casus belli*. No answer whatever was given to this note, and shortly afterwards a small Brazilian force, notwithstanding the Paraguayan protest, entered the Banda Oriental, took possession of a small town, hauled down the Oriental flag and hoisted the Brazilian. The Brazilians evidently despised the Paraguayans as enemies, and utterly disregarded the import of the Paraguayan Minister's note referred to, as the mail steamer, Marques de Olinda, went on her usual route to Cuyaba, passing, as a matter of course, through Paraguayan waters. The Brazilian steamer arrived in Paraguay, contemporaneous with the news of the invasion of the Banda Oriental by the Brazilian forces. The Paraguayan Government at once seized the steamer, sent the Brazilian Minister his passports, and virtually declared war then and there against Brazil.

The Brazilian Government evidently perceiving its error and the danger of running into an enemy's country unprepared, immediately withdrew its forces; the squadron has blockaded two small towns in the Uruguay, one of which has surrendered to Flores, and the blockade consequently on that port is raised. Sr. Paranhos, one of the most astute of Brazilian diplomatists, has recently arrived in Buenos Ayres on a special mission to the Argentine Government; he has been received by President Mitre, and many persons believe that he will succeed in making an alliance between the Argentine and Brazilian Governments for the purpose of assisting Flores and fighting Paraguay. Such an alliance, plausible as it may seem, can only result in the utter annihilation of President Mitre's Government, as there is a universal feeling of animosity existing between Argentines and Brazilians, and furthermore, the Argentine Government by making such an alliance would have a very weak ally in Brazil and a powerful enemy in Paraguay. Such an alliance, although mooted by the Government paper, we strongly suspect would be the very last thing President Mitre would think of, as it would involve the River Plate in a general war.

The tone of the newspapers in Buenos Ayres is so inflammatory, and the Paraguayans are so susceptible to insult and conscious of their own strength that if our colleagues be not a little more moderate our readers need not be surprised if by next packet they hear of war being declared between President Lopez and President Mitre.

As impartial observers, we feel bound

to say that this country possesses too many elements of internal disorder to attempt to act as an aggressive enemy.

The state of the interior provinces is far from what we could wish; the people are impatient of the rule of Buenos Ayres, owing in a great measure to the frightful invasions of the Indians, and the defenceless state of the frontier. In the last inroad of the savages, the bullock carts on the public roads were attacked and plundered. The President has sent out two very able officers to organize regiments of frontier troops, but had the excellent scheme of General Paunero, to extend the frontier, been adopted by Congress, none of these disasters would have taken place.

The province of San Juan, where the recent gold discoveries were made, is still the centre of attraction, and hundreds are crossing from Chile to explore the diggings. Experienced miners, however, there are none in the country, and we doubt very much, until we get some from Australia or California, if any very important results will be arrived at.

The Argentine Railway is rapidly progressing: Mr. Wheelwright is at Rosario, personally superintending the works. The first call on the shares has not yet been made, but we understand early next month it will. The Company has published a notice advising the public that on and after January 1st, the interest, at the rate of 7 per cent., on the sums paid, will be payable, at its office in this city.

The Southern Railway is so far advanced that very shortly it will be ready to open to San Vicente, which is an important town, and which will secure for the Company very good traffic returns.

The Northern Railway, thanks to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Mills, has its extension line to the Tigre nearly finished: it will be open for public traffic on or about the 1st January. One of our river steamers already starts from the Tigre, and when the railway will be open through to the Tigre we understand some six more will start from the same place.

The rather unfavorable news from Europe by the last two packets, coupled with the political dangers which surround us, has had an unfavorable effect on business. Wools and hides have fallen considerably, and trade is dull. Labor is at present very high and hands scarce, owing to the works on the railways and the shearing of the flocks. Great fears are entertained that part of the wheat crop will be lost owing to the scarcity of reapers. We want labouring men in the River Plate; one hundred thousand would find immediate employment at most remunerative wages either in this or any of the adjoining provinces. We trust that those of our readers at home who are connected with any of the grand enterprises going on here will do their utmost to increase the emigration of labourers to this country, which offers every inducement to the sober, industrious and persevering.

FATAL COINCIDENCES.

On the 9th of December 1859, the battalion of San Nicolas embarked on board the steamer General Outram, lying in the inner roads, to return to their homes, after the wearisome campaign of Cepeda. They were full of joy and hope, and looked forward to happier days after the peace just concluded. One hundred and fifty gallant youths were crowded upon deck waving a last salute to their friends on shore—when suddenly the air is torn with an awful report, and amid a volume of smoke and steam that obscures the sunshine, the mangled limbs of a hundred victims are cast far

around. The scene baffles description, and the number of sufferers has never been determined, but the impression it caused can never be effaced from the minds of the citizens.

On the evening of the 8th of December 1863, two thousand ladies of the youth, beauty and fashion of Santiago in Chile were assembled in the Jesuit church, to assist at the grandest religious display ever witnessed in that country. Five thousand wax-tapers lent a brilliancy to the service, such as almost to rival the illumination *al giorno* of St. Peter's at Rome. The alarm "fire" resounds through the vaulted edifice: it is the death-knell of the multitude, and these massive walls are their tomb. No human aid is availing, and in a short hour 2000 charred corpses are all that remain. The capital of Chile is converted into a vast house of mourning, and a century must elapse ere it recover so terrible a calamity.

On the morning of the 9th of December 1864 the city of Buenos is awakened by an explosion louder than artillery and comparable only to the sudden outburst of a volcano beneath our feet. The Retiro barrack, is blown up, 100 soldiers dead or dying are hurled into the air or buried under the ruins, and the shock is felt for half-a-mile around smashing all the windows, as if the effect of earthquake. Nor is this the only disaster; the news arrives of an alarming collision on the Western Railway, in which three persons have lost their lives and numbers are injured. But the latter occurrence is almost forgotten in the awful details of the Retiro tragedy, while mangled limbs and headless trunks are carted off to the cemetery, and a line of carriages conveys the wounded to the various hospitals.

We cannot be charged with superstition if in future we look with terror to the arrival of this fatal anniversary, which has already marked the date in our annals, as one of mourning and calamity. There is hardly another country which can point to such terrible coincidences as the above. It is remarkable that all old residents regard the month of December as peculiarly unfortunate, since the occurrence of the Lavalle revolution, the explosion at the Convalencia, and other disasters in this month.

FESTIVAL OF THE VIRGIN OF LUJAN

Some five thousand people from Buenos Ayres attended this religious festival, by railway, and about a couple of thousand from the country districts in the vicinity.

The trains left the Parque Station every two hours, full of passengers bent on pleasure: the day was fine and the trip would have been delightful had it not been for the great mismanagement of the Railway officials. Many people had their coats and dresses woefully damaged by the extraordinary pressure and confusion at the station, the carriages were not sufficient for the accommodation of one third the tickets sold, and many ladies of the first families in Buenos Ayres were obliged to go into uncovered wool-trucks without even a bench to sit on or a ladder to get in and out. The dust was excessive, so much as to disfigure the faces of the people, and we calculate the damage to ladies' apparel on Thursday at a low estimate, at least fifty thousand dollars.

The town of Lujan is a sorrowful place, distant half a league from the station, which had to be made on foot by more than three-fourths of the tourists. The Church is small and elegant, the Cabildo similar to that of Buenos Ayres but only one half its size, the triumphal column in the middle of the plaza a neat and picturesque ornament.

The principal street was flooded with the magic word "Hesperidina" on posts, footpaths and walls; none of the natives

however were able to give a satisfactory explanation of its purport.

The chief centre of attraction was the "Camarin," small chamber where the miraculous image of the virgin was to be seen, it is entered by a very narrow and steep flight of steps leading up to a small room six feet in diameter and hexagonal in shape: there were several windows covered with red damask which produced a very strange effect giving everything inside a pale reddish color—the room so small, crowded, and ventilation intercepted by the red curtains, was so oppressive that few people could stay many minutes without feeling a necessity of going out again into the open air. A fat lady who had lost her pocket-handkerchief in the midst of the stair, blockaded the narrow passage so effectually that she was threatened with forcible ejection by the impatient parties above who could not get out into the open air. The wealth represented by the number of presents and donations to the Virgin is very great. In 1845 a great robbery took place, and the same we hear happened on Thursday, which is not to be wondered at from the great number of suspicious tourists, many of them undoubtedly greater connoisseurs in the value of church ornaments than church blessings.

In the Cabildo there was a profusion of good English ale, quite a relief to the half-suffocated townspeople, and a most disagreeably energetic band of music (?) in the stairs. Here invitations were given out promiscuously for the grand ball in the evening. Gentlemen 96 per cent.; ladies 4 per cent. Supper excellent, and highly creditable to Lujan. The fireworks in the plaza were poor, but burnt very well.

One of the town trains ran off the rails, but fortunately no accident occurred; unhappily it was not so with the collision at 11 o'clock p.m., one of the officials was killed, Sr. Pasos of Montevideo was severely wounded, and Sr. Larroche of Moron one rib broken. A few of the "cheap-swells" amused themselves by creating a disturbance and frightening the ladies, as a sort of safety valve for their exuberant spirits.

Dear Mr. Editor, don't on any account be tempted to an excursion on a cheap passage day, especially if you are the "chaperone" of any lady acquaintance; the railway officials will put her into a truck without a door, to get into which she will have to stride like an acrobat; she will have no seats to rest in a three hours passage and the option of irrevocably spoiling her best dress with the dust resin and grease of the last cart-load of wool brought in the very same truck perhaps the previous day.

VIATOR.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The French packet leaves to-morrow evening. The Mersey and Una are expected in the morning with news from Europe to Nov. 9th.

Mr. Lauuz has purchased the steamer Corrientes for 20,000\$, and will run this vessel and the Salto to Asuncion, for passenger and goods traffic with Paraguay, during the present difficulty between President Lopez and the Brazilian Government.

Two fatal accidents occurred on Friday, besides the awful calamities. A man was killed in calle San Martin by the kick of a horse; and an old colored woman dropped dead at her own door, calle Larga, Barracas.

There are conflicting accounts about the wounded of the Retiro; some say the most of the cases are hopeless, having sustained fatal injuries in the head—others state that the majority are likely to recover. The Municipality of Belgrano has resolved to devote the money intended for the *fete* of to-day, to a grand funeral service of the victims.

Most of the persons wounded at the Western Railway collision might have escaped unhurt but for the panic, when they threw themselves out of the windows of the train, falling on their heads. It is said some of the officials and many of the passengers were intoxicated.

There are great complaints about the robberies at the American school picnic on Thursday last. Hams, fowl, spoons, shawls, napkins, knives, bonnets, &c., disappeared as if by enchantment, and some dusky witches of San Isidro are supposed to have been the necromancers.

We have the pleasure to salute Mr. Henry J. Ropes on his return to Buenos Ayres, per Parana, from New York.

Asperedina visited Luxan the night before the festival, and was visible in a thousand places to the multitude. Every old wall and gateway bearing the mysterious name. By the way, it is said, she keeps herself quiet in town, under the apprehension that the Chief of Police is looking out for her; but the mystery will probably be disclosed shortly.

To-night the juvenile opera company again gives its lyric and ballet performance. It promises to become as successful here as in Rio Janeiro.

The officers of the Bombay returned yesterday by the Stromboli to their vessel at Montevideo. They express much satisfaction at their visit to Buenos Ayres, and hope to be allowed soon a longer stay among us.

The lady of President Mitre has got up a subscription among the ladies of the city for the sufferers of the Retiro. We do not know for what reason the 'Pueblo' has not joined the other papers in the same benevolent purpose.

The first call (after deposit) on the central Argentine Railway shares will be made next week; it was made in London six months ago.

An Irish estanciero won over \$10,000 mje at the cricket-match, betting on the B. Ayrean Club.

The ball at Moron has been suspended, on account of the recent catastrophes.

The 'Tribuna' asserts that the Chief of Police should be fined for making prisoners sweep the streets, contrary to the Constitution.

The last performance at Colon theatre was to empty benches, owing to the great heat.

Col. Polomeque is charged by the Montevideo papers with having sold the pass to Flores, at the surrender of Salto.

Strange rumors are afloat, concerning General Urquiza, who is said to meditate the secession of Entre Rios and Corrientes, and an alliance with Paraguay and Montevideo against Brazil and Buenos Ayres.

Vice-admiral Barros, with two Brazilian gun-boats, is gone up the Paraná, but he will probably return in a few days.

The 'Cosmopolita' of Rosario justifies the seizure of the Marques de Olinda by Paraguay, as the treaty with Brazil stipulates that the latter power shall not send arms or ammunition through Paraguayan waters, which that steamer violated by conveying 2000 muskets.

We hear of wholesale desertion in the Argentine army, which must now be at a very low figure.

Dr. Alsina having given up the Criminal Code, it has been entrusted to Dr. Tejedor to complete, at a salary of 4000\$ silver per annum.

The new national steam packet Estrella del Norte, having been constructed expressly to run between this and the Barradero San Pedro, will commence running on next Wednesday, 14th December, from the Tigre las Conchas, leaving twice a week, Wednesday and Saturday; returning to the Tigre every Tuesday and Friday in time to meet the 8.30 train from San Fernando to town, the railroad fares being paid by the steamer. By the steamer leaving the Tigre the danger and inconvenience from embarking at the mole and crossing to the Palmas, is avoided, and the passengers enjoy a fine, comfortable, and serene passage the whole route from the Tigre to San Pedro.

We hear that the Government has appointed a scientific commission to inspect the traction engine, El Huey, during her official trial, which will take place on Tuesday next, the 15th inst. The engine is now stationed at the quin-

ta of Sor. Puerreydon (Cinco Esquinas), from whence it will start at an early hour for San Isidro, or other locale in that direction, selected by the commission. We have seen what this engine has already done in 'pantanos,' both in Barracas and behind the Recoleta, and on this occasion we shall know if she can get over our roads when covered as they now are with sand one or two feet deep.

Our American friend, Mr. Bliss, displayed great activity at the Retiro misfortune, conveying directions to the Policia and Cemetery for care of the victims.

There was a tea-party at the British Legation on Friday night, in honor of the officers of her H.B.M. ship Bombay.

The auction of the Carpinteria Mecanica, at Plaze Retiro, by D. Mariano Billinghurst, will take place to-morrow.

The first number of the 'Argentine Citizen,' edited by Consul Hutchinson, will appear at Rosario on New Year's Day.

The Anglo-Chilian Tug Company will commence operations in the Straits of Magellan from January next.

NEWS FROM THE PROVINCES.

The 'Cosmopolita' of Rosario dates to Friday. There is a long article in support of our idea to send some products from the several provinces to the Dublin Exhibition of 1865. We read of a bet, for \$10,000 mje. between a Paraguayan and an Englishman, the former predicting that President Lopez will not hold power at Asuncion till Dec. 31st 1865. The people of Rosario are indifferent about the quarrel of Paraguay and Brazil, but incline, if at all, to the former. Local excitement has cooled down. The Central Railway works are pushing forward.

The mails from the interior arrived on Wednesday, with dates from Salta 4th, Jujuy 6th, Tucuman 13th, Santiago 15th, and Cordova 25th ult.

The Governor of Salta sent Major Alfaro and 3 other officers under arrest to Tucuman. The Legislature of Rioja has been prorogued, and a petition is sent to President Mitre praying that the subsidy of the province be increased to \$2000 per month.

In Jujuy all attention is given towards mending Chorrillo and the roads to Bolivia. The Governor and Bishop of Salta are still at loggerheads about a refractory curate. The public works in Santiago are progressing. The press of Cordova insists on the removal of General Gelly from the War-office.

MONTVIDEO.

Among the claims against the Brazilians, for damages by the blockade, Messrs. Cabal and Williams demand 3 millions (£600,000). It is said that the French consul prevented the Brazilian admiral from bombarding Paysandú: all the women and children have left that town. It is said that 2 officers and 12 soldiers of the garrison of Salto were killed after the surrender. The approach of a powerful Paraguayan army is confidently expected at once. The Italians gave a dramatic performance at Solis theatre on Thursday night. The reserve army under Saá, 2000 strong, marched on the 7th to relieve Paysandú. The 'Plata' speaks of the nomination of ministers to the vacant portfolios. The 'Reforma' mentions a bathing-establishment for ladies and gentlemen by M. Bastos.

(CORRESPONDENCE.)

Montevideo, Dec. 8, 1864.

Last evening we had another political demonstration: about two hundred people assembled in the plaza in front of Solis Theatre, and from thence marched through the streets with a band of music and the Paraguay and Oriental flags. First they went to the President's house, and there kept up a tremendous noise with the "vivas" and "muera," "viva la independencia, muera los Brazileros." "Viva la Republica Paraguaya, muera los macedos," etc., etc. Afterwards they went to the Paraguay Consul's, and marched through the principal streets.

The war amongst the Doctors still continues, but the Homeopaths have appealed to the Government for protection, and the Minister, Carreras, has put a veto on the proceedings. It is really amusing to read the different decrees and communications between the Alopaths and Homeopaths. As the junta has met with a damper from government, they have commenced war to the doctors. The first broadside was aimed at Dr. Bourse, who has been practising in the country nearly twenty years, indeed, it is not at all improbable that he extracted the "milk-teeth" of two members of the junta. Their shots have been aimed at the title of Doctor, thinking that the only professional men who are entitled to the name of Doctor, are themselves, they call upon him to show his documents, and he publishes them in the newspapers for their benefit. This stirs up a

hornets' nest, and brings out another "tooth-puller," who also signs himself Doctor of Dental Surgery: he pitches into Bourse, proving the old adage of "two of a trade can never agree." This Morgan made his appearance in Buenos Ayres about two years since, commenced pulling teeth, sans ceremony, but the junta there brought him up with a round turn, and sent for him to show his documents, and prove that he was duly authorised, which document not appearing, he was very respectfully requested to take in his sign. He next turns up in Montevideo, in partnership with Bourse; after a few months they fall out, and in a short time Morgan comes out in opposition to Bourse; they have a paper war, which puts more patacons into the printers' pockets than their own; afterwards Morgan is sued by Bourse for taking his correspondence from the post-office and breaking the seal. It seems Morgan got permission to practice without passing an examination, as in his hurry to leave his distracted country he forgot to bring his diplomas. The Junta then was more accommodating—he was allowed time to send for them. The next time that Morgan appears before the public is by a young lady nearly swallowing one of his sets of teeth; this sets all the tooth pullers by the ears again, and many poor toothless women are fearful to approach the dentist, for fear they may share the same fate, or something worse—various cases are cited of mishaps caused by false teeth to the detriment of the profession. The next row is with the celebrated Señor Carlos Lambra (who you may remember met with such a singular reception from the 'Tribuna' on his going to reside in Buenos Ayres about two years since, which almost brought on a duel) it seems that Lambra and Morgan had an altercation, which required the police assistance to separate them, as threats were thrown out by Morgan, who being twice as big as Lambra, the latter armed himself and gave notice to the police authorities that he had done so for self-defence. Poor Morgan is always getting into trouble, for he is no sooner out of one row than another is brewing.

December 9.—We are having some very hot weather. Yesterday the thermometer was at 89 deg. in the shade, and 132 deg. in the sun: to-day there is every probability of its being much hotter. On the arrival of the Tevere and Uruguay steamers last trip, they were both put in quarantine, and the vessels strictly searched to see if they had brought the cholera outward: they went so far as to fumigate the letters and newspapers. It seems some sailors, who came on a previous trip, were taken sick with an attack of dysentery, and the learned doctors of the Junta thought it was the cholera sure, when in all probability it was brought on by a spree or change of diet. The passengers were kept on board until eight o'clock, which caused several cases of cholera, but no fatal result.

BOMBARDMENT OF PAYSANDU.

FOREIGN GUNBOAT INTERVENTION.

The Era arrived yesterday evening with papers from the Uruguay to Friday. The four Brazilian gunboats commenced to bombard Paysandú on Tuesday morning (6th) at 4 o'clock; at 8 a.m. they had thrown 113 bombs into the town, and at 5 p.m. 700. At the same time Flores with 3000 men attacked the place by land, but was gallantly repelled. The Spanish war-vessel Wad-rus, in concert with the French and English gunboats notified Admiral Tamandare to stop the bombardment, which he did, "not at their request, but it being no longer necessary for the purposes of Gen. Flores."

Next day (7th inst.), the rebel guerrillas recommenced the attack, and the Brazilians landed all their marines with several heavy guns. The latter captured the police barricade, and several houses in the suburbs were sacked by the rebels, but the garrison recovered the barricades, and expelled the enemy. Two ammunition waggons of the Brazilians blew up. The batteries of the garrison were disabled by the Brazilian fire, but after a couple of hours again made serviceable. Leandro Gomez had two horses killed under him, and the mortality on all sides was fearful. Eighty rebel infantry passed over to the Government.

On Thursday morning the fighting continued, the mortality being then estimated thus: rebels, 600; garrison, 300; Brazilians, 200. Every time that the rebels or Brazilians approached the batteries they were hurled back defiantly. Flores sent a second envoy, accompanied by the commanders of the French and English gunboats, to arrange a surrender, but the chiefs, Gomez and Pirris, manfully refused. A body of 400 Brazilians had penetrated to the plaza and seized several barricades, when they were crushed

and scattered by a sally of the garrison. The town of Paysandú is reduced to a heap of ruins, and the surviving garrison is estimated at 700. The fighting on the 9th began with some brilliant sorties of the garrison, punishing the besiegers heavily. Flores had fired 300 shots from his three small pieces, and the artillery of the fort responded from various parts of the town. The rebels confess having lost several good officers, but count on being reinforced in a few days by Gen. Netto with 1,500 Brazilian filibusters.

Waldino Urquiza and Telmo Lopez surprised the rebel garrison in Salto and recaptured the place. Fausto Aguilar had set out, too late, for its relief. General Saa, with 2,500 men, arrived at Arroyo Negro on march to relieve Paysandú, if Gomez still holds out.

A WORD ABOUT WOOL.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen, In your impression of 30th November, under the above head, you made some well-intentioned remarks, but to my thinking you pointed out a wrong course.

To keep pace with the times, sheep-farmers must not retrograde; they must not breed inferior sheep (criolla or inferior mestizo), for they would commit a fatal error by so doing. True economy consists in judicious outlay in improving and better caring for the sheep, with the object of producing a larger quantity of wool of a quality better suited to meet the requirements of the home markets than the present supply.

The error of the sheepfarmers of Buenos Ayres, has been the seeking after extreme fineness, at the cost of weight of fleece and length of staple. One thousand sheep, common mestiza or criolla, yielding 2½ lbs. wool per fleece, value \$80 per arrobe, take as much, or more camp, to feed as 1,000 sheep yielding 5½ lbs. of wool, value \$95 to \$105 per arrobe.

To breed sheep that will yield such a fleece, farmers must year by year get rid of (sell them to the butcher) all their old ewes, as well as all the undergrown ones, not allow the 'borregas' to take the ram till they are 18 months old, get rid of all their present rams—that is, all the rams of the same type as their 'majadas'—supply their place with vigorous rams, yielding heavy fleeces and long-stapled wool; such as are produced from the crosses of the Rambouillet ram with selected ewes of mestiza origin. Keep three rams separate from the flock, and only put them in at certain seasons, and when both rams and ewes are in good condition. This, I believe, in fact I know without doubt, to be the sure road to profitable sheepfarming. I refer you to the several communications which you have published under the signature of "FARMER."

[If a sheepfarmer desires long, coarse wool, let him cross fair to middling mestizas, with Leicester, or other British long-wooled rams, and stick to his 'first love,' or he will have a mongrel lot. If he desire a superior article, let him do as I have said above and in previous letters, persevering steadily.]

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

IMPORTS.

In manufactured goods there has been scarcely anything done since the departure of the English packet, and we cannot expect to see an improvement until after the year, as buyers are about taking stock, and naturally wish to keep the same as low as possible.

In Coal the following sales have been effected to arrive, viz., the cargo of 150 tons by the Sailor Prince from Troon sold at \$12 silv., 354 tons from the Olida, and 461 tons per the George Henry, both from Cardiff, at \$14 silv.; 300 tons ex Atalanta, from Hamburg, at reserved figures; 760 tons per Carl Steinberg from said port at 14\$ silv.

Salt—2400 fanegas ex Luis Amadeo, from Cadiz, at 9 silv.; 3500 fans: ex Minway, at 8½ silv. and 300 fans. per the San Giovanni, for the Uruguay, at 12 silv.

Rice—100 bags ex the Sirius, from London, fetched \$34 mje duty paid; 400 sacks Teverland from Bremen, \$38 ex.; 300 sacks from Rotterdam at \$30 duty paid.

Tin, in boxes—The only sale was 200 boxes in deposit at \$104 ftes.

Twine—1000lb English from deposit, at \$500 duty paid.

Lumber from the States—per Parana from New York, 100,000 feet superior pine at 10\$ s.; 200,000 feet ex Chariso, from Portland, at \$31 s.; the cargo of the H. M. Churchill, from Portland, and by the Monitor from New York at \$30 ftes.; 500,000 feet ex Kit Carson at \$37 s.; and the same quantity per the Regent at \$38 s. Last sale of oak and ash 50\$ ftes. on board.

In Refined Sugar—300 barrels taken from deposit at 77 mje, duty paid.

PRODUCE REPORT.

The sales of Saladero Ox and Cow hides during the last fifteen days are 19,600 ox hides at 38½ rls to 34½ rls. Last prices, 34½ rls, 60 lb guaranteed. Sales since 1st Nov. last, 20,000 hides; slaughtered, 12,000; hides to make, 8,000. No hides on sale.

In Saladero Tallow the sales are, 440 pipes at 14½ rls. No stock.

In Saladero Horse Hides, no sales, no stock.

Jerked Beef—Old stock, 10,000 qq, sold at 10 rls; stock 5,000 qq. New Beef, 25,000 qq, sold at 12 rls; stock, 7,000 qq.

In Matadero Ox and Cow Hides—no sales, no stock.

In Fabrica Tallow—400 bordalesas at 49\$ currency, old.

Mares' Grease—worth 35\$ to 35½\$ currency, without cask.

The total sales of Dry Ox and Cow-hides during the fortnight are 32,500 hides. The total stock of all classes remaining unsold 164,000 hides.

In American hides, no sales; price nominal, at 31 rls. for 20lb average for classified hides. Stock 45,000 hides.

In German hides, the sales are 13,500 hides.

Matadero ox 49 rls for 29½lb average. Mat. cow 38 37 rls 22½lb avge. Camp ox 47 and 46 rls for 28lb. Camp cow 37 rls 22½lb. Stock 10,000 classified hides.

In Spanish, French and Italian hides the sales are 19,000 hides. Stock 109,000 hides.

30 to 30½ rls for light, 17 to 19 lb.

34 and 33rls Corrientes hides.

38 and 36 rls Entre Rios.

42½ rls Paragvay.

34 rls Cordova.

BANK MAUA AND CO.

Balance for the month of November 1864:—

	DEBIT.	
Capital paid up	\$ 2,000,000	"
Reserved	337,643	66
Accounts Current and		
Deposits	7,601,134	20
Emission	2,172,570	98
	\$12,111,348	84
	CREDIT.	
Bills receivable	\$ 2,911,726	66
Accounts Current	8,394,207	75
Cash	805,414	43
	\$12,111,348	84

E.O.E. Montevideo, Dec. 5, 1864.

(Signed) J. L. DA COSTA GUIMARAES.

ON 'CHANGE.'

Dec. 10, 1864.

Paper price of ounces \$4614.
First price of patacons 28 95
Second 28 90
Third and last 28 85
Cash sales 184,479.

TIME SALES.
For Monday 2,000 28 95
Saturday 21,500 28 95
Dec. 31 16,000 29 —

Total 223,979.

1200 Nat. Bonds at 35.

Specie declined sensibly to-day, owing to the great scarcity of paper; patacons are dearer on time than for cash, which shows the true state of the market. The sale of National Bonds at the reduced rate above quoted, shows too clearly the scarcity of money also, in fact the paper currency in circulation is unequal to the demands of business, and if the Bank burns any more paper without introducing some other circulating medium the inconvenience will be increased.

The rate of exchange on England is 494 to 494. To-day a number of first class bills were negotiated at the latter rate.

The wool market continues in the most depressed state, and thousands of arrobes of wool are going into deposit. The buyers are holding off until the arrival of the packet, which ought to arrive on Monday or Tuesday next.

The collection which we referred to in to-days paper, in aid of the families of the Retiro victims, amounted to eight thousand instead of eight hundred dollars, as incorrectly stated.

The steamer Corrientes is now loading for Asuncion. She will leave port about the 15th inst.

The Herschell left this evening with a full cargo for England. She was only a week in port, which speaks highly for the activity of the agents.

MARRIED.

On the 26th inst., at the English Church, by the Rev. J. Chubb Ford, William Anderson, Esq., to Margaret, youngest daughter of the Rev. C. O. Hughes, Llanddaniel Recluse, Carnarvonshire, N. Wales. No cards.

SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	CONSIGNEE.
Barque	La Plata	307	Jun	Oct.	1
Barque	Fueller	404	Aspelt	Oct.	10
Barque	Portena	350	Millar	Oct.	14
Barque	Bothen	224	Lorenzen	Oct.	18
Barque	Thyria	430	Eager	Oct.	18
Barque	Georgia	350	Reed	Oct.	28
Barque	Venla	221	Triplet	Oct.	30
Barque	Sac Jose	428	Richards	Oct.	30
Barque	Posithe	357	Stronis	Oct.	31
Barque	Eugenia	453	Demis	Nov.	31
Ship	Albion	427	Shaw	Nov.	6
Ship	Grassada	706	Jos	Nov.	7
Ship	Volante	292	Thomas	Nov.	8
Ship	Uruguay	1106	Smith	Nov.	11
Schooner	Navigator	258	Payne	Nov.	12
Brigantine	Belle	258	Smith	Nov.	20
Brigantine	Cynthia	196	Smith	Nov.	20
Barque	James Carby	217	Richie	Nov.	24
Barque	McConnell	217	Richie	Nov.	24
Barque	Parra	240	Nichy	Nov.	28
Barque	Margaret	262	Kilworth	Nov.	28
Barque	Onda	333	Naira	Nov.	27
Steamer	Herschell	1287	Midleton	Dec.	1
Steamer	George Dirkee	588	Anderson	Dec.	1
Barque	Pearl	258	Powers	Nov.	10
Schooner	Richmond	258	Hambin	Nov.	10
Ship	Monitor	418	Larabel	Nov.	27
Ship	Kitt Carson	936	Cornell	Nov.	27
Barque	Mary Elizabeth				
Barque	Spartacus	303	Grouard	Nov.	19
Barque	Bonne Marie	271	Charavel	Nov.	11
Barque	Lapeyrouse	335	Chavert	Nov.	24
Barque	Montesquien	308	Cornier	Nov.	24
Ship	St. Louis	208			
Ship	Idalia	501	Lalande	Nov.	22
Ship	Peron	506	Laurent	Nov.	24
Barque	I. B. V. No. 1	227	Remon	Nov.	1
Ship	St. Michel	411	Lagance	Nov.	2
Ship	Canton	406	Remon	Nov.	5
Barque	Enid	163	Wentworth	Nov.	9
Barque	St. Vilaine	269	Bourgeois	Nov.	12
Barque	Joseph	470	Meyers	Nov.	14
Ship	Plata	189	Demis	Nov.	17
Ship	Louis Amade	214	Reard	Nov.	22
Ship	Pelina	356	Regard	Nov.	22
Smack	Encantadora	216	Pla	Nov.	4
Ship	Felipe	239	Cull	Nov.	12
Ship	Major	263	Guarinola	Nov.	23
Ship	Jeron Rosalia	303	Mirandoli	Nov.	1
Ship	Palko	193	Austrich	Nov.	6
Ship	Amable	122	Curran	Nov.	7
Schooner	Nicolas	221	Gabriel	Nov.	11
Barque	Salvador	160	Oliver	Nov.	9
Brigantine	Jaime	170	Conill	Nov.	17
Ship	Pablo	189	Demis	Nov.	19
Ship	Fortuna	202	Llanas	Nov.	1
Brig	Lombardia	202	Marcero	Nov.	1
Brig	Tenice	198	Tine	Nov.	23
Brig	Constantino	216	Montaldo	Nov.	23
Brig	San Giovanni Battista	346	Masone	Nov.	15
Brig	Emirene	241	Carboni	Nov.	18
Brig	Rapallo	294	Novati	Nov.	20
Brig	Nivernois	214	Agencia	Nov.	26
Schooner	Anna	161	Raddel	Nov.	20
Schooner	Giovannino	205	Serra	Nov.	27
Schooner	Emilio Terrero	271	Casagosa	Nov.	30
Schooner	St. Giovanni	271	Casagosa	Nov.	30
Brigantine	Concordia	265	Mulder	Nov.	9
Brigantine	Clunio	169	Klunio	Nov.	17
Schooner	Alida	121	Dallugan	Nov.	21
Ship	Louise	141	Huisman	Nov.	3
Schooner	Nina	211	Lutje	Nov.	7
Schooner	Willen van	181	Hennet	Nov.	14
Schooner	Zeven Steeren	267	Per	Nov.	14
Barque	Martha Tegerest	237	Moussan	Nov.	30
Ship	Karel	176	Souze	Nov.	2
Schooner	Nicolas Albert	179	Menzo	Nov.	5
Ship	Cornelia Elizabeth	142	Binten	Nov.	9
Schooner	Themi	142	Zimmerman	Nov.	20
Ship	Jeannette	176	Syn	Nov.	20
Schooner	Noord Holland	184	Syn	Nov.	20
Ship	Alida	313	Wether	Nov.	30
Ship	Siras	360	Reard	Nov.	3
Brig	Union	227	Ork	Nov.	7
Schooner	Arche	140	Rivier	Nov.	17
Ship	Ricardita	140	Rivier	Nov.	17
Schooner	Rudolf von Benigsen	100	Deyon	Nov.	21
Schooner	Lisette	130	Velt	Nov.	1
Ship	Neptune	663	Rehm	Nov.	12
Ship	Sophie Henrietta	160	Techter	Nov.	30
Schooner	Elizabeth	99	Tensber	Nov.	5
Schooner	Ino	150	Moller	Nov.	5
Barque	George van Henry	338	Peters	Nov.	28
Ship	Argentine	217	Grannan	Nov.	1
Schooner	Apollo	142	Ramos	Nov.	29
Ship	Guillermo	250	Correa	Nov.	31
Barque	California	212	Mourr	Nov.	24
Barque	Fides	401	Dirks	Nov.	29
Barque	Veeta	330	Dirks	Nov.	11
Barque	Eulerburg	333	Meyer	Nov.	25
Ship	Clawitter	493	Nobeson	Nov.	2
Barque	Concordia	213	Laurent	Nov.	26
Barque	Juliane	174	Ostermann	Nov.	26
Barque	Nicoline	114	Kindman	Nov.	2
Ship	Da	265	Gayther	Nov.	4
Schooner	Herold Wilhelm	91	Breckkoldt	Nov.	24
Schooner	Fides	126	Hause	Nov.	24
Schooner	Maria	106	Teltan	Nov.	26
Schooner	Johannes	97	Peltan	Nov.	26
Ship	Carolina	176	Goldman	Nov.	77
Brig	Helios	160	Hustede	Nov.	1
Schooner	Hilda	459	Sagwell	Nov.	8
Ship	Octavia	459	Gowland	Nov.	12
Barque	Eidvold	280	Stund	Nov.	12
Barque	Thordraro	563	Lie	Nov.	19
Brig	De Ruyter	251	Deeparper	Nov.	21
Schooner	Teresa	112	Reid	Nov.	19
Barque	Anna	193	Fogart	Nov.	31
Brig	Johanna	140	Wagels	Nov.	6
Barque	Reverland	583	Stellman	Nov.	17
Ship	Wilhelm	150	Sievers	Nov.	20
Barque	Carolina	422	Hansen	Nov.	29
Barque	Maria	496	Moore	Nov.	10
Barque	Benito	226	Melo	Nov.	17
Barque	Marie	366	Burley	Nov.	26
Ship	Parana	552	Langsten	Nov.	9

SHIPPING LIST

L. SAGORY & LENNUYEU.

FOR GENOA.

Italian ship 'Giovannino,' 313 L.I., 196 tons, Di Jammi, master. Consignees, Messrs. Zimmermann Fairs, and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

French ship 'Jacques Cœur,' 313 L.I., 541 tons per register, Routa, (master), has the greatest part of her cargo engaged and will have a quick despatch. Will admit passengers.

Consignee, M. P. Ladvocat.

French ship 'Bossuet,' 313 L.I., 620 tons per register, has all her heavy goods engaged and will follow the above ship, Vasselin (master). Consignees, Messrs. J. Llavallol and Sons.

French ship 'Peron,' 313 A.I., 460 tons register, will be ready in a few days to receive cargo.

Consignees, Messrs. Bonnemason & Heydecker.

French ship 'Gil Blas,' 5-6 L.I., 303 tons per register, Grouard (master), has the greater part of her cargo engaged.

Will admit passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. J. Llavallol and Sons.

The French ship 'Pividat,' 5-6 L.I., 501 tons per register, Lalande (master). Can admit bales in freight and passengers.

Consignee, J. Llavallol and Sons.

The French ship 'Lapeyrouse,' 313 L.I., 335 tons, Chevrier, master. Consignees, Messrs. C. Peguin, Petit, Laroche, and Co.

The French ship 'Montesquien,' 313 L.I., 208 tons, Corti, master.

French ship 'Emile,' 313 L.I., 160 tons, Wersemail, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Vivares & Mallie.

French ship 'Plata,' 313 L.I., 701 tons, Beduchand, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Bonnemason and Heydecker.

The French ship 'Cantor,' 313 L.I., 406 tons, Perard, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Mallmann & Co.

The French ship 'Avenir,' 516 A.I., 271 tons, Erlaud, master.

Consignees, Messrs. C. Pequign, J. Pettit, Laroche, and Co.

The French ship 'Ile et Vilaine,' 313 L.I., 360 tons, Burignon, master.

Consignees, Messrs. J. M. Baqué, Fres.

The French ship 'Louis Amedee,' 516 L.I., 214 tons, Renaud, master.

Consignees, Messrs. M. Lavie.

The French ship 'Marchal Excellmans,' 516 L.I., 212 tons, Larrea, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Sallano and Etchebarne.

MARSEILLES.

French Barque 'Spartacus,' 313 L.I., in red, 333 tons per register, has all her heavy freight engaged and follow the Union.

Consignee, M. Denans.

French Barque 'Bonne Marie,' 313 A.I., 271 tons per register, will follow the Spartacus.

Consignees, Messrs. Pequign, Petit Laroche & Co.

The French ship 'Joseph,' 460 tons, Meyress, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Jolly and Mallet.

FOR CETTE.

The well known French Barque 'Henri Louise,' 198 per register, is loading in the Inner Roads for Cette and Mar.

Consignees, Messrs. C. Audrin & Co.

The French ship 'J.B.V. No. 1,' 313 L.I., 227 tons, Bronzon (master).

Consignee, F. Cabirau, Esq.

FOR BORDEAUX.

The in red French Barque 'Ferdinand,' 516 L.I., 219 tons, is a chartered vessel and can admit only passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. Sallano and Etchebarne.

French ship 'Ascension,' 5-6 L.I., 255 tons per register, Pateau (master).

Will admit passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. F. Cabirau.

The French ship 'Amelie,' 313 L.I., 312 tons register, Rollier (master), can admit freight and passengers.

Consignees, M. Bonnemason and Heydecker.

The French ship 'St. Louis,' 516 L.I., 492 tons register, Darosteguy (master), can admit passengers.

Consignees, Dessein and Sicard, Esqrs.

French ship 'Sirius,' 313 L.I., 261 tons, Marcos.

FOR ANTWERP.

The A.I. fast sailing French ship 'St. Michael,' 411 tons, Lagrange (master), has the greatest part of her cargo engaged, and will have a very quick despatch. Can admit bales in freight and passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. Desarmand and Co.

The French ship 'Prefet Paul Fery,' 313 L.I., 1161 T.P. Picard, master.

The Dutch brig 'Karel August,' 516 L.I., 257 tons, P. Meermans, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Hugo, Bunge, and Co.

The Dutch brig 'Noord Holland,' 516 L.I., 184 tons, P. Flynn, master. Consignees, C. Desarmand and Co.

The Dutch brig 'Jeannette Marianne,' 313 L.I., 172 tons, Zimmermann, master.

Consignees, M. J. N. Bieber and Co.

For particulars please apply to L. SAGORY & LENNUYEU, Ship Brokers,

47—Calle Cangallo—47.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY.

ALVAREZ AND RISSO, 994—Reconquista—994.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.

The Steamer TEVERE, Capt. José Barbora,

Leaves every Monday and Thursday, and returns every Thursday and Sunday.

FOR SALTO.

Calling at Martin Garcia, Higueritas, Soriano, Mercedes, Fray Bentos, Gualeguaychu, Concepcion, Paysandu, and Concordia.

The Steamer SALTO, Capt. Simon Fidanza,

Leaves every Thursday at 11 in the morning, and arrives every Monday at daybreak.

FOR SORIANO AND MERCEDES.

The Steamer MERCEDES, Leaves every Thursday at 11 in the morning, and arrives every Monday at daybreak.

FARES:

Montevideo 8 pats.

Martin Garcia 4 "

Higueritas 6 "

Fray Bentos 8 "

Gualeguaychu 9 "

Soriano and Mercedes 11 "

Concepcion 10 "

Paysandu 12 "

Concordia and Salto 18 "

Deck passage, half-price.

Montevideo, per ton, 4 pats.

Ports in the Uruguay, do. do. : 9 pats.; gold, 1 per cent.; silver, 2 per cent.

Parcels, &c., taken at regular price.

NOTE.—Any passenger found on board, without his ticket from the Agency, will be fined 1 patacon.

The discharge of cargo will be effected by launches selected by the agents of the steamer at the different ports, at current prices, at the risk of the shippers.

The passengers for Soriano and Mercedes, by the steamer Salto, will be taken on board the Mercedes at Yaguaron.

FOR SALTO.

Calling at all the ports in the Uruguay, the

Argentine Steamer URUGUAY, Capt. D. Ramon G. Panasco,

Leaves every Saturday at 10 in the morning.

FARES.

Martin Garcia 4 pats.

Higueritas 6 "

Fray Bentos 8 "

Soriano and Mercedes 11 "

Concepcion 10 "

Paysandu 12 "

Concordia and Salto 18 "

Deck, half-price.

Cargo, 8 pats. per ton; silver, 1 1/2 per cent.; gold, 1 1/2 per cent.

Parcels at current price.

NOTE.—Passengers to Soriano and Mercedes, will be taken from Fray Bentos by diligence, at the cost of the company.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.

The National Steamer URUGUAY, Captain D. Ramon G. Panasco,

Leaves every Monday at 5 in the evening and returns every Thursday.

FOR SALTO.

Calling at all ports in the Uruguay the National steamer URUGUAY,

Leaves every Thursday at 10 in the morning and returns every Monday.

Fares since October 28, 1864.

CABIN.

English Carpenters.
92—Calle de la Esmeralda—92
We the undersigned beg leave to no-
tify our friends and the public in gene-
ral that we have commenced business
in the above line, and hope by strict
attention to merit their support. All
orders will be executed with the great-
est facility and exactness.
JOHN COBBY.
JOHN J. DOWNING.
N.B.—Camp orders will be attended
too with the greatest possible care.
3m o4.

NOTICE.
We beg to advise the Public, and
our Friends in particular, that we
have been appointed, by letter from
Messrs. Arthur Guinness, son, and Co.,
Dublin (copy of which we annex) sole
Agents in Buenos Ayres for the sale of
their celebrated Extra Stout.
BARRY & WALKER.
97 Calle Defensa.
(COPY.)

"James's Gate Brewery, Dublin,
6th May 1864.
"We have appointed Messrs. Barry
and Walker sole Agents for the sale of
our Porter in Buenos Ayres.
(Signed)
"ARTHUR GUINNESS, SON, & Co."
1 m s3.

67 Calle San Martín (altos),
Front of the Bolan.
Camps, Houses, Public Funds, Mort-
gages, &c.
D. Alejandro Cornae, exchange broker,
advises the public and his friends
that he has opened his office at No. 67
(altos) calle San Martín, in front of the
Bolsa, where all transactions of busi-
ness will be undertaken, respecting
camps, houses, public funds, mort-
gages &c.
Office hours from 9 in the morning,
until 4 in the evening. n30 m

Tetley's XX Bitter Beer,
In kilderkins, on sale at No. 20 Calle
Chacabuco. n16, 1 m

Notice.
The undersigned, Sole Agents in this
city for the sale of the celebrated Brandy
marked "JULES ROBIN & Co." hereby
caution the public that a spurious article
in imitation of the genuine is now being
offered on sale, the bottles of which are
forged with the name of the aforesaid
manufacturers, but are easily detected
from the deficiency of their name being
branded in the corks and ours as sole
agents on each bottle.
Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1864.
j5, 1m **JOHN BEST & BROS.**

**OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL ARGEN-
TINE RAILWAY COMPANY.** Limited,
87 Reconquista.

This Company having become bound
by the laws of concession, and by the
contract entered into in accordance
with the same between his Excellency
the President of the Republic and Mr.
William Wheelwright, to pay to the
shareholders an interest of seven per
cent per annum upon the moneys paid
in during the construction of the road;
and Messrs. Brassy, Wythes, and
Wheelwright, contractors of the works,
having by their agreement with the
Company assumed this obligation;
notice is hereby given that said inter-
est, calculated up to the 31 st. Decem-
ber, 1864, will be payable at this office
from the 1st of January, 1865, forward.
Buenos Ayres, Nov. 30, 1864.
DANIEL GOWLAND.
9p, d4.

IMPORTANT TO CAMP PURCHASERS.
JUST RECEIVED ex "PARAGUAY,"
An immense assortment of Men's and Boys'
READY MADE CLOTHING
Suitable for every Season, and of First Class Materials.
T. FALLON
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
64, 66, & 68 CALLE PIEDAD. n6 s.

Sewing Machines.
A large and varied assortment on
hand. Warranted to work well. They
are all of the latest and most improved
inventions, and of different prices.
JOHN SHAW,
204 Calle Venezuela. n9

Rams.
Remarkably fine rams of three and
four crosses of Rambouillet blood (Ca-
bafia Imperial breed) on sale at the
Chacara of Mr. Latham, Camino de Casa
Tejé, partido de Quilmes.
For size, weight of fleece and length
of staple, this flock is unsurpassed in
the province, and it is precisely the
class most desirable for the regenera-
tion of the general run of flocks in the
country.
The Ewes—dams of the rams offered
for sale, averaged at the last clip 9½
lbs. each of prime conditioned wool.
23 1m, d4.

Sheep for Sale in Entre Rios,
For sale from 2 to 2500 best Mestiza
Sheep in Entre Rios, Departamento de
Gualeguaychú. The wool can be seen
at Mr. Luis Semphén's Barraca De-
fensa. Apply 25 and 27. Calle Defensa.
31 1m d6

IMPORTANT TO SHEEP FARMERS.
The undersigned begs to notify all
Persons interested in wool-growing
that he has just received a fresh supply
of that celebrated and popular remedy,
the SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH,
the only safe and effectual cure for the
Scab in Sheep ever used in this country.
The immense demand for this arti-
cle last year by all the principal estan-
cieros, native and foreign, is sufficient
recommendation of its efficacy.
The exportation from the United
States to Australia alone amounted
last year to twenty-five thousand
pounds.
No true Sheepfarmer will be without
this important remedy, which will en-
sure him long and full fleeces.
For sale wholesale and retail, at the
General Agency, Messrs. Barry and
Walker's, No. 97 Calle Defensa.
CHAS. S. BOWERS, Sole Agent.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
The Public is respectfully informed that the immense stock of the
ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
61 CORRIENTES,
Is now replete with an unequalled variety of
NEW GOODS,
Adapted to the present season, which comprises numerous articles
especially suited to the wants of
CAMP PURCHASERS.
1m o19 61 CORRIENTES 61

A LOS ESTANCIEROS.
Cercos de hierro para rodeos, potreros,
corrales, chacras etc.
Corrales portátiles con postes de hierro
y tablas.
Mojones de hierro.
Bebederos de hierro para ovejas, ha-
cienda vacuna y caballar.
Piletas de hierro batido y de hierro
fundido para construcciones.
Maquinas de estirar alambre.
Maquinas de cortar cardos, abrojos, y
cepas de caballo; con esta maquinas
los Señores Estancieros pueden limpiar
sus campos en pocas horas.
Maquinas de sacar agua de los jagüe-
les funcionando sin caballo, basta con
un niño de diez ó doce años para sacar
una pipa de agua en dos minutos, se
arria y se desarma en poco tiempo y se
trasporte con facilidad.
En la fabrica de
VAN DE VELDE Hermanos.
B. Ayres, Calle Buen Orden No. 245.

To English Travellers.
Englishmen, and others visiting
Buenos Ayres, will find every home
comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which
is the largest and best Hotel in this
city.
Charges are most moderate.
Wines superb
Table d'Hôte on European style.
Board, with room, gas-lights, and
attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX,
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle
Reconquista.)
J 26.

SAVINGS BANK.
BANK MAUÁ AND CO.
No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,
BUENOS AYRES.
The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated
in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are
very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.
The Bank of Mauá and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes
in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.
The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already
reach a very large amount.
These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of
clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally in-
terested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund
in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in
lotteries, and other frivolities.
The Bank of Mauá and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in
Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103
Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays
from Ten a.m. to Twelve m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.
The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount
deposited and withdrawn.
The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited;
in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.
The Bank of Mauá and Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from
the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and
always directed to promote the general welfare.
The Bank of Mauá and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will
render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.
Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1863.
P.p. Mauá and Co. **WILLIAM LESLIE**

CONDITIONS.
First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency
Silver Dollar upwards.
Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p) per annum, which is liquidated every
six months.
Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.
Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one
thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to
the rules established by the Bank.
Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying
twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.


RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.
NAMES OF STEAMERS.
LA PLATA,
PARANA, PARAGUAY,
URUGUAY, UNA.
One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos
Ayres on the 1st of each month.
Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their
arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Con-
tinent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company,
the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.
As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing
traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very
moderate.
Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.
In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been
reduced as follows—
1st Class.....£35.
2nd ".....£25.
3rd ".....£16.
Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—
1st Class.....£65.
2nd ".....£45.
3rd ".....£30.
These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe,
more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large
ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.
The URUGUAY will sail on the 3rd of December.
H. A. GREEN & CO.,
85 RECONQUISTA.


LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.
The following Screw Steamers will be despatched at monthly intervals
from Buenos Ayres for Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Lisbon, and LIVERPOOL,
(calling at Montevideo):—
Tons Register. Captain. To Sail.
HERSCHEL .. 1525 .. Middleton on December 10.
NEWTON .. 1171 .. Bogart
PTOLEMY .. 1171 .. —
HALLEY .. 1525 .. —
GALILEO .. 1525 .. Russell,
KEPLER .. 1499 .. Carroll,
MEMNON .. 1209 .. Johnson
The **HERSCHEL** is now in this port, and cargo and specie
will be taken (by special agreement), if not previously full, up to and in-
cluding the day previous to date of sailing.
Cargo for intermediate ports must have the destination distinctly
marked on every package.
These Steamers have excellent accommodation for Saloon and Forward
Passengers, and carry surgeons and stewardesses.
Apply in Liverpool to Messrs. Lamport and Holt, and in Buenos
Ayres to Messrs. Darbyshire and Co., or to
JOHN P. BOYD & CO.,
Calle San Martín, No. 56.
6p. n03

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ALEXANDER FULTON & Co.
25 and 27.....Calle Defensa.....25 and 27.
n26 1 m
PARA EL 25 DE MAYO
Sale los días—2-10-18-26.
Regresa los días—6-14-22-28
Las salidas son de la Estación Moreno.
AGENCIA RIVADAVIA 189.
Empresarios,
SABORIDO Y GARCIA.
s 1 x.
Nuevas Mensajerías Nacionales.
Office Removed to
223—CALLE VICTORIA—223.
Leaves for Pilar every day.
" Capilla del Señor every day.
" San Antonio de Areco all movern. day.
" Zanjón all even days.
" Baradero, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31.
Returns from Baradero every day.
" Capilla, every day.
" San Antonio, all even days.
" Zanjón, all movern. days.
" Baradero, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.
Can factors and Owners.
MERLIN AND MESQUITA.

Fire.
COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.
Agents for Buenos Ayres and the
River Plate,
BRANDT, SOHN, and CO.,
Calle de la Piedad, 208.
Jl. 1m

TO CAMP PURCHASERS.
Just Received,
AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS
Suitable for Camp use (direct from the manufacturers) which we are offering
at lowest possible cash prices at
THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT
OF BUENOS AYRES,
49 & 51—Calle Defensa—49 & 51.
GALBRAITH & HUNTER

Just Received.
A large assortment of portable Cri-
mean beds, highly suited for camp and
travelling purposes at J. Underwood's,
Calle Potosi No. 89. n24 1m
WELLS BECKHAUS & Co.,
Wool-Brokers, 173 Calle de las Piedras.
w&d, Aug 25, 1 y

MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES INICIADORES.
127—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—127
Through tickets given to all parts of the upper Provinces, and also to
Chile and Bolivia. Parcels of all kinds, including remittances of money or
valuable articles, despatched in like manner with the greatest safety.
Leaves Rosario for Montevideo, San Juan, and Chilo every Tuesday.
Leaves Rosario for Corrientes every Tuesday and Saturday.
Leaves Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every
Saturday.
Leaves Corrientes for Tucuman on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month.
Leaves Corrientes for Rio Cuarto every Wednesday, in conjunction with
the Rosario Coach for San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, and the Pacific.
The Office is open on all week days from 9 to 7, and on the evening pre-
ceding the sailing of the Payon until 10 p.m., for receiving Parcels, &c.
Any parcels delivered on the day of sailing of the Payon will be detained
until the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open
until Noon. n16 x

Rams for Sale.
Offsprings of pure Negrette and Ram-
bouillet fathers: at the Estancia of L.
de Chapeaurouge, partido de San An-
tonio de Areco.
35 1m d6

Sheep for Sale.
Within three leagues of the Capilla
del Señor, 1500 prime Mestizas.
Application to be made to Mr. Mi-
chael Duggan, Once Setiembre.
36 -15 d6

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
Chief Offices,
QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS
LIVERPOOL.
Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo,
and the River Plate,
Barbour, Barclay, and Co
CALLE CHACABUCCO, 13.
Sept. 20.

CIGARS.
E. RATHJE,
60 CALLE SAN MARTIN 62
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT MODERATE PRICES.
Fresh arrivals every month.
21, x

